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**BOROUGH
OF
CALNE**

1971

Borough of Calne

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH

INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER, 1971

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

John R. Wray, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.,

Offices: Municipal Offices,
Monkton Hill,
Chippenham.

Tel. No. Chippenham 2821.

Also: Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of
Chippenham, Malmesbury and the Rural Districts
of Calne and Chippenham and Malmesbury.

Medical Officer, Wiltshire County Council.

School Medical Officer.

SECRETARY TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Mrs. V. L. Gregory

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

C. C. Dowding, M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.,
Meat & Other Foods Inspector's Cert.,
R.S.I.

Mr. Dowding, in addition, holds the post of Borough
Surveyor.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

B. Z. Doszpoth, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

VETERINARY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF MEAT INSPECTION

D. M. Hales, M.R.C.V.S.

AUTHORISED MEAT OFFICERS

K. Butler
F. H. J. Cleverly
D. R. Shepherd
R. J. Slade
J. E. Turner



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To - The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Calne Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1971.

In view of re-organisation of local government and the health services, this will probably be the penultimate report of your Medical Officer of Health. The Report of the Working Party on Medical Administrators (Chairman: Dr. R. B. Hunter), which has recently been published, recommends that there should be a "District Community Physician" employed by the National Health Service, but that by mutual agreement between the local government District Authority and the local Area Health Authority one of these "Community Physicians" should be appointed as adviser on environmental hygiene and communicable disease control to the District Council, and "be directly accountable to it for these matters".

On the previous page you may have noticed the addition of the initials M.F.C.M. after my name. This is because I have been elected a member of the recently formed Faculty of Community Medicine of the Royal Colleges of Physicians.

The vital statistics for the year were very favourable, and there was a low incidence of infectious disease.

I should like to record my thanks to the Council and its Officers for their assistance and interest during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN R. WRAY,

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	1,276
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	9,430
Number of inhabited houses (at 31.12.71)	3,300
Number of Council dwellings (at 31.12.72)	1,334
Number of applicants for Council dwellings (at 31.12.71)	440
Rateable Value (at 1.4.71)	£354,717
Sum represented by the Penny Rate for 1971/72 (estimated)	£3,408

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas.
(Births and Deaths per 1,000 population, standardised)*

	<u>Birth Rate:</u>		<u>Death Rate:</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Calne Borough	18.1	17.9	9.9	10.4
Calne & Chippenham Rural District	18.1	20.0	10.4	12.1
Wiltshire	17.2	17.4	10.7	10.5
England and Wales	16.0	16.0	11.7	11.6

*Comparability factors are supplied to each District by the Registrar General. These take into account the varying age/sex distribution of the population in different parts of the country. When applied to the local rates, they allow a more accurate comparison to be made between different areas.

STILL BIRTHS

Two still births were notified during the year under review. The rate per 1,000 total births is 11. The comparative rate for England and Wales is 12.

INFANT MORTALITY

	<u>Males:</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Totals:</u>
	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	
Under 1 year ...	3	1	-	-	4
Under 4 weeks ...	1	1	-	-	2
Under 1 week ...	1	1	-	-	2

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births is 23.

Comparative Rate for England and Wales is 18.

Because the figures involved are small, the infant mortality rate for the Borough can fluctuate widely from year to year.

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

This consists of stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The rate for the Borough was 23, compared with a rate for England and Wales of 22.

DEATHS - ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ...	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	1	4
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms	5	2	7
Other diseases of nervous system...	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	1	-	1
Ischaemic heart disease	12	7	19
Other forms of heart disease ...	4	4	8
Cerebrovascular disease	3	6	9
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	5	11
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis and emphysema	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Peptic ulcer	-	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	1	2
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	2	1	3
Totals:	45	39	84

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Under 4 weeks</u>			
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	2	-	
	2	-	2
<u>4 weeks and under 1 year</u>			
Pneumonia	1	-	
All other accidents	1	-	
	2	-	2

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1 - 4 years</u>			
All other accidents	1	-	
	1	-	1
<u>15 - 24 years</u>			
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	
	-	1	1
<u>25 - 34 years</u>			
Other diseases of nervous system ...	1	-	
	1	-	1
<u>35 - 44 years</u>			
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	-	
	1	-	1
<u>45 - 54 years</u>			
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	-	
Leukaemia	-	1	
Ischaemic heart disease	-	2	
	1	3	4
<u>55 - 64 years</u>			
Other malignant neoplasms... ..	1	1	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	1	-	
Ischaemic heart disease	3	2	
Other forms of heart disease	-	1	
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	1	
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	
All other accidents	-	1	
	6	6	12
<u>65 - 74 years</u>			
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ...	-	1	
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	-	1	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	2	1	
Other malignant neoplasms	2	1	
Ischaemic heart disease	7	1	
Cerebrovascular disease	2	1	
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	-	
Pneumonia	1	-	
Bronchitis and emphysema	1	-	
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1	
	19	7	26

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>75 years and over</u>			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	1	
Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	-	2	
Other malignant neoplasms... ..	2	-	
Ischaemic heart disease	2	2	
Other forms of heart disease ...	4	3	
Cerebrovascular disease	1	5	
Other forms of circulatory system	-	3	
Pneumonia	-	1	
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	-	
	12	22	34

The main cause of death was ischaemic (coronary) heart disease. Women usually die from this cause at an older age than men, so this year was atypical in that two women in the age group 45-54 years died from this cause. It is considered that it can be prevented by the avoidance of smoking, regular exercise, and dieting for those who start putting on too much weight.

There were four deaths from lung cancer. Health education is carried out in all Wiltshire Schools to advise pupils of the ill effects of smoking.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table gives the cases of infectious diseases notified during 1971:-

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Infectious Hepatitis	-	2	1	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-
Measles	2	69	100	4
Dysentery	-	1	4	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	3	1
Tuberculosis	1	2	2	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	-	-	-	1
Totals:	4	74	110	10

In July 1971 the Spanish health authorities notified the World Health Organisation of seven cases of cholera in Zaragoza and later on 7th September, 1971, Spain notified the World Health Organisation of six cases of cholera in Barcelona Province and eight cases in Valencia Province. On 20th September, 1971, the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health informed us that two British travellers had developed cholera after returning from holiday in Spain. On 17th September, 1971, airports started notifying me of travellers returning from cholera infected areas in Spain to homes in this area who were without valid cholera certificates. In October there was an outbreak of cholera in Lisbon, Portugal, and we were notified of travellers from there. All the people involved were visited by health inspectors and specimens taken from those with diarrhoea. No cases of cholera were found, but two returning travellers to North Wiltshire were found to be suffering from a salmonella food poisoning infection.

The Infectious Diseases Regulations 1968 enables one to place restrictions on food handlers suffering from suspected enteric diseases, but only those diseases specified in Schedule 5 of the regulations, which, by not mentioning cholera, specifically excludes it. I immediately took up this point with the British Medical Association, and learnt later that they were recommending to the Department of Health that cholera should be specifically included in these Regulations.

Infectious Hepatitis

Two cases occurred during the year. The outbreak that occurred in surrounding rural districts has now subsided as people have gained natural immunity.

Measles

This was a non-epidemic year and only four cases occurred. All mothers are now offered this protection for infants in their second year of life, and it is hoped eventually to eradicate the disease, which can have serious complications.

Dysentery

There was only one isolated case reported.

Food Poisoning

There was one case of salmonella food poisoning reported.

Tuberculosis

There was one case reported during the year. The Public Health Department investigates the housing conditions, and the Chest Physician follows up contacts. Immunisation against tuberculosis is offered to children at secondary school.

Meningococcal Meningitis

One case of this disease was reported in a child. Another name for the disease is cerebro-spinal fever.

I am indebted to Dr. C. D. L. Lycett, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following immunisation statistics carried out in the Borough during 1971:-

		Children born in years							Others under 16
		1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1962 - 66	1956 - 61	
Primary imms. completed during 1971	Diph.	92	71	1	-	1	4	3	
	Wh. cough	91	71	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Tetanus	92	71	1	-	1	4	3	-
	Measles	-	149	9	10	6	6	1	-
	Polio	91	72	-	-	1	4	1	-
Reinforcing imms. given in 1971.	Diph.	-	73	63	3	55	22	12	-
	Wh. cough	-	13	20	-	-	-	-	-
	Tetanus	2	73	64	4	57	54	82	-
	Polio	-	73	63	3	56	24	8	-

SMALLPOX*

Age Group	Months				Years		
	0 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	9 - 12	1	2 - 4	5 - 15
Vaccinations	-	-	-	-	76	35	3
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

* N.B. Vaccination discontinued as a routine measure in early childhood September 1971.

WATER SUPPLIES

The health department take regular samples from consumers' supply points throughout the borough for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory in Bath. They also test for residual chlorine in the water. I receive copies of the Public Analyst's reports on the water from all sources, showing that it does not contain any trace of poisonous metals, and also that it does not dissolve the lead in lead pipes. It is only a certain type of soft water that dissolves lead from lead pipes, and we are fortunate that the water in this area is comparatively hard. People may complain that hard water uses more soap, but there is now good evidence that hard waters are healthier than soft waters. A summary of the facts is given in an article by A. N. Howard in the April 1972 medical journal entitled "Modern Geriatrics" - some of this is worth quoting in full:

"In the United Kingdom, Crawford and her colleagues showed that in 61 County Boroughs of England and Wales with a population of over 80,000 in 1961, the harder the local drinking water and the more calcium it contained, the lower was the death rate in middle and early old age; this was particularly so for cardiovascular mortality. Chemical studies of trace elements in water from consumers' taps showed none at a concentration which could be considered toxic either in towns with very soft or very hard water.

The death rates in Glasgow for cardiovascular disease are about the highest in Britain (654 per 100,000 for people aged 45 - 64 years) and the city has a very soft water supply. Greater London has a very hard drinking water and similar deaths (440 per 100,000) are approximately two-thirds those in Glasgow.

Probably the most interesting report is that provided by Robertson, who has studied the rise in death rate from cardiovascular disease over the last seven years in Scunthorpe, Linc., where the water supply was artificially softened. Nearby Grimsby has exactly the same water supply, but unsoftened. Scunthorpe has 27% more deaths than Grimsby. Moreover, while death rates are still rising in Scunthorpe they are falling slightly in Grimsby. The local water board have taken the unusual step of doubling the calcium content of the town's water supply and have given up using the water softener.

There is no clear evidence as yet as to what is present or missing in soft water that makes it deleterious."

I am grateful for the following report by the Chief Engineer, Mr. R. Farrage, of the North Wilts. Water Board:

Development:

During the year under review the Board's new borehold at Holt has been developed and a pumping station constructed. This station is now in operation. A further production borehole has been successfully drilled to the south of Holt village which, together with the first borehole, has been licensed for abstraction of water up to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.g.d.

Further trial boreholes have been sunk near Market Lavington and a production borehole has been drilled at Easterton.

Work on a production borehole at Lacock is in progress.

Consumption:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Average Daily Consumption in million gallons	8.76	9.44
Metered Supplies	3.08	3.29
Unmetered Supplies	5.68	6.15

Despite the ever increasing demand for water the Board is still meeting this demand with some reserves.

Bacteriological Examination of Water:

(a) Samples taken from consumers' supply points.

During the year 1,330 samples from consumers' supply points were examined; of these:-

1,241 were satisfactory, having coliform counts of less than 1

49 were reported to have coliform counts of 1 - 2

40 had coliform counts of 3 or more.

On the occasions when reports of coliform counts were received from the Laboratory, investigations and repeated samplings were undertaken and continued until satisfactory reports were received.

(b) Samples taken from sources.

775 samples of water from sources were submitted for examination, 280 samples before treatment was applied to the water and 495 samples after the water had been treated.

Samples of Water before treatment:

280 samples were submitted:

Excellent	: Coliform count of less than 1	154
Satisfactory	: Coliform count of 1 - 3	80
Suspicious	: Coliform count of 4 - 10	21
Unsatisfactory	: Coliform count of more than 10	25

Samples excellent and satisfactory : 83.6 %

Samples of Water after treatment:

495 samples were submitted:

Excellent : Coliform count of less than 1 469
 Satisfactory : Coliform count of 1 - 3 18
 Suspicious : Coliform count of 4 - 10 4
 Unsatisfactory : Coliform count of more than 10 4

Samples excellent and satisfactory : 98.4%

Typical Analysis of Raw Waters:

	Source and Date	
	Chippenham Borehole 25.8.71	Calstone Springs 16.2.71
Colour	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.3
Free CO ₂ (p.p.m.)	32	28
Chloride (")	35	15
Hardness: (")	320	335
Carbonate (")	225	275
Non-Carbonate (")	65	60
Nitrate Nitrogen (")	0.3	3.6
Nitrite Nitrogen (")	0.01	Absent
Oxygen Absorbed (")	0.30	0.00
Alb. Nitrogen (")	0.00	0.00
Iron (")	0.10	Absent
Zinc (")	Absent	Absent
Other metals (")	Absent	Absent
Fluoride (")	0.75	0.1

Chlorination of all sources is practised with the aim of obtaining chlorine residuals at all consumers' points of supply of between 0.1 and 0.3 p.p.m.

The Board continues to exercise supervision of the quality of raw water from all the sources by submitting samples to their Consultant Chemists, the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, and any changes in chemical or mineralogical qualities of the water are reported upon by Mr. Gordon Miles, the Principal of those Laboratories.

Fluoride occurs naturally in quantities from 0.38 to 0.75 p.p.m. in the water obtained from the deep borehole sources in the limestone but it is usually absent in the waters obtained from shallow wells and spring sources.

The Board is advised by its Consultant Chemists that none of the waters supplied is plumbo-solvent.

I am grateful for the following information from the Borough Surveyor regarding Sewage and Refuse Disposal.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Council is, at the present time, engaged in a programme of extensive improvements at the sewage disposal and treatment works situated at Conigre in the Calne and Chippenham Rural District. The work commenced in July 1971 and it is hoped that this will be completed by December 1972.

When fully operational the treatment plant will be capable of serving a population equivalent of 30,000. This figure is made up of 18,000 domestic and the remainder the trade effluent equivalent from Messrs. C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd., and other trade effluents within the Borough.

The new plant which is being added includes a sludge press to deal with the sludge problem, new settling tanks, new humus tanks, the provision of an irrigation area and the capability of tertiary treatment.

The final effluent discharges into the River Marden at a point near Hazeland and a standard of 15 p.p.m. suspended solids with 15 p.p.m. B.O.D. is hoped to become achieved.

Collection of House Refuse using Direct Labour

Salvage is collected separately. The service continues to operate satisfactorily despite the increased demands consequent upon a growing population.

At the present time, the refuse from the Borough is disposed of by depositing in disused sand workings at Calne Low. Due to difficulties which have been experienced in recent months an approach has been made for tipping facilities in the Calne and Chippenham Rural District Area. Should these facilities be granted it will be possible to rationalise the collection service and to combine part of the areas now served by Calne Borough with the Rural District Council. This arrangement would work towards the amalgamation date of 1974 when overall responsibility for refuse collection will rest with the new authority.

Other Public Health Matters

These are reported in the attached report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

To - The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Calne Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1971. The year has been one of continued expansion and the impact is being felt on the supporting services. Work on extending the sewage disposal works is continuing and it is hoped will be completed by the end of 1972. Greater demands are being made on the refuse collection service and the existing disposal facilities are not expected to be sufficient after next year.

With the advent of Local Government Reorganisation, the time would appear opportune to pool resources and approaches have been made to neighbouring Authorities for assistance in this direction. It is anticipated further co-ordination of vital services will be possible.

In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the Council and Committee members for the support given and to Dr. Wray and Mr. Doszpoth for the helpful advice and co-operation I have received from them.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD C. DOWDING,

Borough Surveyor and Senior
Public Health Inspector

RAINFALL 1971

The rainfall is recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works, the reading being taken at 9 a.m. each day. From this information the following table is compiled.

Month	Total rainfall (in inches)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 or more
January	5.020	.73	22
February	.903	.235	9
March	2.360	.58	16
April	2.825	1.24	8
May	1.975	.77	11
June	5.623	1.84	14
July	.695	.36	6
August	.540	.26	6
September	.625	.27	6
October	3.127	1.13	9
November	2.000	.78	12
December	1.552	.64	10

The total rainfall for the year was 27.245 inches.

The wettest day was 10th June being 1.84.

The driest month was August and the wettest month June.

WATER

The water undertaking is operated by the North Wilts. Water Board and the Borough receives water from Chippenham and Yatesbury as well as the springs at Calstone.

Samples of 'consumer water' i.e. treated water from household taps, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Bath each week, to establish a routine control. Further samples are taken on complaint.

During the year under review 91 samples of chlorinated water were submitted and 82 of these proved to be satisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples showed insufficient chlorination of the water following repairs to the main. A series of check samples quickly showed that the required dosage had been restored to the water supply. Information on unsatisfactory samples is referred immediately to the North Wilts. Water Board.

From time to time tests are also taken to establish the degree of residual chlorine present in the water.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The extensions proposed to the Sewage Disposal Works at Conigre were started in June of this year. Extensive excavations and pipe laying has been completed. By the end of the year the humus tank, sedimentation tank, sludge press house, the irrigation area and most of the underground pipework were well on the way towards completion. Most of the machinery and materials are on the site.

The Scheme is due to be brought into operation in January 1973.

The figures on Page 3 indicate the cost of the service.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Council operates a weekly collection of household refuse using direct labour. Salvage is collected each Monday. The service continues to operate satisfactorily despite the increased demands consequent upon a growing population.

The refuse from the Borough is disposed of by the Sanitary Landfill method, the refuse being dumped in the sand workings of a local company and covered with top soil to reclaim the land which has been exposed.

The cost of collecting within the Borough is reflected in the table on page 4.

NEW HOUSING

162 units were completed during the year and the following table indicates the rate of progress by the Local Authority and Private Enterprise.

Month	Local Authority		Private Enterprise	
	Under Construction	Completed	Under Construction	Completed
January	85	-	44	5
February	66	19	45	2
March	66	-	60	2
April	66	-	69	2
May	58	8	69	12
June	58	-	77	4
July	47	11	84	6
August	46	21	80	5
September	13	13	101	3
October	-	13	108	5
November	22	-	105	22
December	32	-	99	9
Total completed		85	77	

HOUSE IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

HOUSE PURCHASE ACT, 1959 as amended by

THE HOUSING ACTS 1961, 1964 and 1969

Standard Grants for Improvement of Dwellings.

14 grants were approved and 19 grants totalling £3487.09 were paid during the year.

The table on page 5 indicates the amenities provided.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>				<u>INCOME</u>			
	Actual <u>1970/71</u>	Estimate <u>1971/72</u>	Probable <u>1971/72</u>		Actual <u>1970/71</u>	Estimate <u>1971/72</u>	Probable <u>1971/72</u>
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Materials and Repairs	568	780	858	Messrs. C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd.	900	900	900
Electricity	2080	2130	1560	Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council	997	863	1100
Administration	1755	2137	1991				
Plant	477	664	645	Other	86	-	-
Loan Charges	13344	19761	14810				
Wages	4894	5400	6419				
Special	537	-	-				
Emergency Works - Part Cost	1528	-	-				

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

EXPENDITURE

	Actual 1970/71	Estimate 1971/72	Probable 1971/72
Fuel and Repairs	£ 567	£ 1400	£ 1680
Road Tax, Insurance & Cap. Instals.	989	2053	2041
Materials	394	320	282
Administration	161	166	336
Consortium Expenses	421	-	-
Tip Maintenance	257	250	162
Plant	1958	300	305
Wages - Labour Hire	9587	11935	11850
Swimming Pool Cont.	981	1014	794

INCOME

	Actual 1970/71	Estimate 1971/72	Probable 1971/72
Sale of Waste Paper	£ 1676	£ 1700	£ 1480
Scrap Iron	25	30	25
Use of Lorry	39	-	-
Proceeds of Sale of old vehicle	-	-	100

STANDARD GRANTS - AMENITIES PROVIDED

	Grants Approved			Amenities				
	Applications Received and Approved	Grants Paid	Amount £	Bath or Shower	Wash Basin	Sink	Hot water supply	w.c.
January	-	1	136.84	1	1	-	1	1
February	1	3	332.34	1	1	2	3	1
March	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	2	1	95.00	-	-	-	1	-
May	2	2	521.98	2	2	1	2	2
June	2	2	563.00	2	2	2	2	2
July	2	1	348.65	1	1	-	1	1
August	1	3	537.07	3	3	3	3	2
September	1	2	320.05	2	2	-	2	2
October	-	2	214.79	1	2	1	2	1
November	2	1	116.87	1	1	-	1	1
December	-	1	330.50	1	1	-	1	1
Total	14	19	3487.09	15	16	9	19	14

The following Discretionary Grants were received and paid.

	Applications Received and Approved	Grants Paid	Amount £
January	1	-	-
February	1	-	-
March	1	3	2162.00
April	-	-	-
May	1	1	728.47
June	3	1	641.75
July	-	-	-
August	-	2	1267.38
September	4	1	540.00
October	1	4	2101.03
November	7	-	-
December	-	1	447.68
Total	19	13	7888.31

SALE OF COUNCIL HOUSES

Some Council houses have been sold to sitting tenants during the year.

COUNCIL'S WAITING LIST

The number of people on the Council's waiting list at the 31st December, 1971 was 325 (approximately).

IMPROVEMENTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

Improvements to 30 Council Houses were completed during the year. These houses are now equipped with the five standard amenities.

RODENT CONTROL : PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council employ a part-time rodent operator to treat all premises in the Borough where rats or mice are reported. Extensive use is made of Warfarin, one of the better anti-coagulants, to destroy rats and mice, but acute poisons such as zinc-phosphide and arsenious oxide are also used in conjunction with various baits, in an effort to avoid immunity being built up against Warfarin. No case of Warfarin Resistance has been encountered.

Hydrogen cyanide has also been used effectively, under proper weather conditions, in the treatment of the refuse tip and river banks.

The sewer network within the Borough was treated twice during the year and no serious infestation is apparent.

It has not been necessary to take legal proceedings against any owner or occupier under the Act.

The table on Page 7 provides a summary of the year's work.

Measure of Control by Local Authority

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling House	Agricultural	All other including business and industrial premises	
1. Total number of properties in the L.A.'s District	6	3300	10	261*	3577
2. Number of properties inspected by the L.A. as a result of:					
(a) Notification	13	82	-	18	113
(b) Otherwise	1	1	-	-	2
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats.					
(major)	1	4	-	4	9
(minor)	5	22	-	9	36
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by mice	9	57	-	6	72
5. Number of properties infested (under 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	14	83	-	19	116
6. Revisits	15	96	1	16	128

* In previous years lock-up garages were included in this figure. We do NOT treat these garages.

THE SLAUGHTER OF PIGS (ANAESTHESIA) REGULATIONS, 1958

Messrs. C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd., continue to slaughter pigs using the CO₂ chamber method. This is licensed by the Borough Council and a certificate of approval under Regulation 9 is in force. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed that the apparatus is in use.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER 1957

The Borough Council exercise powers of delegation under the above Order and no boiling plants are licensed.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963. STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1963/1229
INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Borough Council continues to provide a 100% meat inspection service at the two slaughterhouses within the Borough. At the slaughterhouse of Messrs. C. & T. Harris (Calne) Limited the full time inspectorate consists of a veterinary officer and five authorised meat inspectors.

During the year 167,913 pigs were slaughtered and examined at this factory.

At the other slaughterhouse, that of Messrs. L. Hawkins, the inspection is carried out by the Council's two Public Health Inspectors, this duty being largely carried out after normal working hours. This slaughterhouse caters mainly for the slaughter of animals destined for sale at the Central Markets, Smithfield, London, but also serves the requirements of butchers in the Borough and the surrounding areas.

The amount of money recovered from Messrs. L. Hawkins for inspection services provided throughout the year 1971 was £228.27.

The following table reflects the years work at Messrs. Hawkins slaughterhouse:-

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number killed:	413	-	1058	3501	191	3
Number inspected:	413	-	1058	3501	191	3

The following carcasses or parts of carcasses were condemned:

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci

Whole carcasses:	-	-	6	4	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned:	13	-	14	116	33	-

Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cystercerci.

3.15% - 1.89% 3.43% 17.80% -

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned:	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cystercercus Bovis

One case of Cystercercus Bovis was dealt with according to the Food and Drugs Act procedure.

CONDEMNATION OF FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption. The several owners voluntarily surrendered the food to be destroyed and certificates were issued accordingly.

164 tins potatoes	990 tins meat
65 tins fish	1159 tins peas
206 tins carrots	70 tins broad beans
638 tins soup	651 tins baked beans
543 tins tomatoes	1375 tins fruit
63 tins fruit juice	413 tins milk puddings
64 tins milk/cream	58 tins mixed vegetables
11 tins rhubarb	736 tins baby foods
173 tins spaghetti	64 tins green beans
2 tins sauerkraut	1 tin mushrooms
1 tin shrimps	3 tins ravioli
45 tins tomato puree	2 tins beetroot
2 jars french capers	12 jars tomato ketchup
3 jars sandwich spread	16 jars salad cream
11 jars honey	1 jar Choc nut
12 jars peanut butter	4 jars branston sauce
1 jar tomato chutney	1 jar lemon curd
4 jars pickles	4 bottles olive oil
8 pkts. energen	28 pkts biscuits
2280 lbs. flour (1 lb bags)	4 Irish green hams (55 lbs.)
1110 lbs. flour (3 lb bags)	10 lb. 6 oz. fish
125 lbs. Ice cream	291 lbs. cheese
2201 lbs. meat	12 lb. jellied veal
95 lb. beef (hindquarter)	12 lb. ox tongue
24 lb. cured pork	90 lb. corned beef

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1960 and 1963

Licences were issued for various designated milks to three dealers by the Borough Council under the Delegation Agreement with the Wiltshire County Council.

Since the 31st December, 1965 dealer's licenses granted will continue in force for a period of five years.

Regular sampling was carried out by Officers of the Authority and the following table indicates the range and refrequency of the sampling.

Grade	Sampling and Source	Examination Required	Sampling Frequency
Pasteurised	Distributors	Phosphates and Methylene Blue	Quarterly
Sterilised	Distributors	Phosphates and Methylene Blue	Monthly
U.H.T.	Distributors	Phosphates and Methylene Blue	Monthly

During the year the following samples were purchased and analysed at the Public Health Laboratory at Bath.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Pasteurised	17	-	-
Pasteurised Channel Island	8	-	-
Sterilised	20	-	-
Total	45	-	-

ICE CREAM

24 premises within the Borough are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. In addition five mobile shops tour the area regularly. The following samples were taken during the year.

Number of samples submitted	Results		
	Grade I	Grade II (3 hours)	Grade III ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour)
20	15	4	1

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1970

All food premises within the Borough continue to be visited under the provisions of the above Regulations and no cases of structural defect have been observed. Minor infringements are found from time to time and these have been dealt with very satisfactorily through a policy of informal action and instruction so that it has not been necessary to take legal proceedings against any food trader during the year. The staffs of Wiltshire County Council School Kitchens were visited before each term and given a 'pep talk' on food handling.

The food premises in the Borough may be classified as follows:

Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fried Fish Shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakers Shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Boarding houses and Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Central School Kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
School Kitchens...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Meat Manufacturing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Halls, Canteens...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public Houses, Off Licences and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Broadly speaking all premises as defined in the Act have been registered with the Local Authority and subsequent inspections made to ensure compliance with the Act and Regulations.

The following report is taken from the Annual Return sent to the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Ministry of Labour and shows the progress made to date.

NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED AND INSPECTED

	Premises	
	Registered	Inspected
Offices	28	28
Retail Shops	34	34
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	2
Catering Establishments	7	7
Fuel Storage Depots	7	7

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

	Male	Female	Total
Offices	84	171	255
Retail Shops	89	81	170
Catering Establishments (open to the Public)	23	19	42
Canteens	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depots	15	-	15
Wholesale Dept., Warehouses	6	-	6
Total employed	217	271	488

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

One site is at present licensed and is visited periodically to ensure compliance with the licensing conditions.

No new sites have been licensed during the year under review.

FACTORIES ACT 1937-1959

The following is a summary of the working of the Act as it effects the Local Authority. No certificates are now issued in respect of means of escape in case of fire.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices	Prosecutions
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority.	7	7	-	-
Factories NOT included in the above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	48	18	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers)	-	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

There is one outworker employed within the Borough but no company operating within the Borough sends out work.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Found	Remedied	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage and floors	-	-	-
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES</u>			
Insufficient	-	-	-
Unsuitable and defective	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-

SUMMARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

VISITS

Under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Under Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Under the Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1116
Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
Under the Housing Act, 1957-69...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
Under the Building Regulations, 1965 :								
				Excluding Drains	...	...	...	201
				Drains	...	...	...	178
Under the Factories Act, 1937-1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928 and 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1387

